

consultation. The Wilson principle probably will be accepted if applied in a certain way.

Gen. Smuts and President Wilson are getting together, but Premier Hughes of Australia is fighting to the last, contending that if Australia does not get the Caroline and Marshall Islands the Japanese will. The discussion served to bring out the Japanese position, which is that not being a signatory to the armistice she never has accepted the Wilson principles included in it.

#### Japanese Preserve Reticence.

The Japanese have been absolutely silent so far in regard to the league of nations, none of them speaking at Saturday's meeting. Acceptance of the league would nullify Japan's important treaties under the Wilson interpretation. Japan, therefore, is in a peculiar position, which may mean possibly her isolation.

The whole situation involves practically the first application of the league idea and is a hard battle for the President. The mandate idea will be accepted probably provided that under it the colonies go to the present claimants.

French comment has been aroused by the fact that the "big five" still are run "totally dry" when the leaders of the great Powers sit around a table in the red and gold room of the Quai d'Orsay. They do not take any stimulant to aid them in juggling continents and lesser territories. A single bottle of old port stands upon a side table in solitary splendor, but none of the delegates has touched it so far.

#### Ten and Cakes for British.

Ten and cakes are the only refreshment of which they partake. In deference to the British delegates this institution was introduced at the first open session of the full congress and has been continued daily; it has become popular among all nationalities, especially the cakes, which are French pastries.

From within the meeting room comes assurance that the "big five" are paying close attention to business, although it is said that despite complaints of the slow progress made, they never have wasted any time and always begin promptly on the hour set. The Japanese and Italians always are first to arrive, appearing usually a quarter of an hour early; Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch and the others of the French delegation come in a few minutes before the hour set; President Wilson and the Americans are either exactly on time or a minute or two late; while Premier Lloyd George frequently is ten minutes late, but he always enters the room smiling and rubbing his hands, with a cheery remark on the tip of his tongue.

#### Wilson Is Cautious.

The Clemenceau of the "big five" meetings is not quite the "boss Clemenceau" of the full sessions of the congress when the smaller nations are present. He is always full of energy, always for speed, but he is careful to consult the heads of the other delegations; in fact, he rarely makes an arbitrary ruling.

President Wilson usually plays a cautious role, leaning back in his chair with his hand to the side of his face, listening to everything without changing his expression. Premier Clemenceau or Premier Lloyd George starts most of the discussions, but more and more the tendency is to turn to President Wilson for an expression of his opinion, sometimes even for a decision on some troublesome point.

When this occurs the President's hand is dropped slowly from his face and he speaks carefully, weighing every word. Sometimes he even asks to be permitted to consider for a few moments.

#### An Occasional Cigarette.

Although the delegates do not drink several do smoke. Gen. Bliss in particular consumes a number of cigarettes. After the first half hour or so most of the delegates get up and walk about and occasionally have little side conferences in a corner.

An interesting fact is that the official interpreter, Lieut. Mantou, does not transcribe every word from French to English or vice versa. He does not write in shorthand; when the speaker uses French he writes with great rapidity a longhand English translation; when the speaker is using English he writes the remarks in French longhand. Lieut. Mantou has been doing this same work for the Allies for nearly a year. He acted as the connecting link at the famous meeting at Abbeville, when the fate of the Allies seemed to be trembling in the balance.

#### COMPROMISE SOUGHT ON COLONIAL ISSUE

Americans and British Dominions Are Equally Firm.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Jan. 29.—While the Council of the great Powers were giving their attention to-day to Poland, the chief interest was centered in a series of private conferences in the upper chambers of the American and British delegations, where efforts were being made to reconcile the rather loose issue which has arisen over the disposition of the German colonies.

and without a mandate from the league of nations.

The main efforts made to-day have been to reconcile these extremes, and those taking part in the conferences were divided by opinion as to the ground would be found, which would preserve the American contention for a mandate to the Powers claiming the colonies.

Smuts and House Conference. Early in the day Gen. Smuts, representing the British Dominions, view of the mandate system, and Col. House, who is supporting the mandate, held a lengthy conference with a view to reconciling the differences. This seemed to be a compromise agreement whereby the mandatory power would have full control of the administration of any colony committed to its care, but the league would exercise supervision over the general character of this administration, with a view to protecting the interests of the nation and the population.

Later in the day Premier Hughes of Australia, who is the exponent of the extreme view for outright annexation of the Pacific Islands by the United States, in a further effort to procure a middle ground. In the meantime, the various British Dominion delegates held a meeting, and Premier Hughes of Australia, George for the purpose of determining their course.

The result of this meeting was not known, but it was strongly hoped that an agreement will be reached which will preserve the American plan of a mandate, without having the Power in administering a colony.

The council of the great Powers gave the entire day to Poland, hearing the Polish delegates, who were supported by the Czech-Slovak delegates, Kramarz and Beres.

While this bore on the instructions to the Polish delegates, who were to Poland, was the main desire of the council was to hear the Poles and Czech-Slovak delegates concerning the war now going on between them, and the situation on the Polish front. This clash between the military forces of the two countries is regarded as contrary to the recent warning and contrary to the council against the occupation of territory by force.

The hearings to-day and the departure of the commission for Poland are expected to end to this internal conflict between two Powers which are represented at the conference.

#### Official Report of Sessions.

Two statements were issued to-day. The first said:

The President of the United States, the Premier and Foreign Ministers of the Allied and Associated Governments, and the plenipotentiary representatives held two meetings on January 29. The morning sitting was devoted to hearing reports of delegates, who had been in the field since the outbreak of the war, and the afternoon sitting was devoted to the question of the situation in Poland, which has been discussed between Bohemia and Poland.

The other says:

Since Monday last Mr. Barnes (British Minister Without Portfolio) has been conferring with prominent representatives of India and the dominions on draft of a scheme for the international regulation of conditions of employment. The scheme has been closely examined, and the experience of all present at the conference has been freely placed at Mr. Barnes's disposal. Many valuable suggestions have been made, and it is expected that the draft will be revised in the light of the views of organized British trade unions.

#### GEN. SMUTS OPPOSES COLONIAL MANDATE

Takes Issue With Wilson on Control by League.

Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. PARIS, Jan. 29.—The big Powers met to-day to consider the Polish situation. The general instructions for the delegates to be sent to Poland were given by M. Pichon for approval. The question of Polish and Czech-Slovak relations in the German colonies has been an interesting point of the discussion. Here it is known there are two distinct points of view. On the one hand, Great Britain to assume administration of the German colonies under a mandate from the league of nations, and on the other, the desire of direct possession. Discussion of these two points of view led to a general debate in which Premier Hughes, President Wilson and Gen. Smuts played an important part. The decision to be taken is one of great importance to the British Empire and may well have a great effect on the future of the world.

Upon the subject of the mandate system, Gen. Smuts, who is opposing the mandatory system to the Ottoman Empire, Persia and Austria-Hungary, rejected the idea of giving the mandate to the American Government. He said that the American Government in 1894, during the settlement of the Congo question, when the United States combined with England to force Germany to accept the rule of a civilized Government and thus satisfy their desire.

#### Botha Makes Strong Protest.

If American doctrine in the past is followed in the future the German colonies will fall to the United States, and the United States will be the dominant power in the world. This is the point of view shared and expressed by Premier Hughes and Gen. Smuts. The latter made a strong case against the mandatory system, at any rate as applied to German colonies and Africa, and many of the points made against it apply to similar problems in other parts of the world.

The American position has been definitely and firmly stated in favor of the internationalization of these colonies under the league of nations, with mandates as trustees to such Powers as undertake to administer them. But the British dominions, which are chiefly interested in the German colonies of the Pacific and in South Africa, are equally firm for annexation with full sovereignty.

question that remains to be considered. Premier Hughes was able to dispose of President Wilson's question whether he was sure of having Australian public opinion behind him in asking for the Pacific Islands by pointing to the large number of resolutions adopted by many bodies meeting in Australia.

#### GERMANS SUSPECT SWITCH BY WILSON

His Attitude on Colonies Disappoints Them.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, Jan. 28 (delayed).—President Wilson's speech of Saturday last before the Peace Congress containing the following sentence as transmitted to Berlin and here retransmitted from the German: "The United States would have a feeling that it could not take part in administering these European adjustments unless this guarantee included the permanent surveillance of the world peace by the league of nations." This sentence, together with the reported decision of the Supreme Council at Tuesday's session that the German colonies must not be given back to Germany, has caused some German circles. The *Bourgeois Zeitung*, for instance, says:

"If President Wilson is correctly reported to have said that the United States would not take part in administering these European adjustments unless this guarantee included the permanent surveillance of the world peace by the league of nations, then the United States is not to be taken into consideration as an equal partner in the future community of nations as an equal partner in the future community of nations. The President cannot wonder if people in Germany gradually begin to form the opinion that the hopes which were placed in him are to be disappointed."

The socialist newspaper *Vorwarts* in commenting on the report regarding the decision of the Supreme Council about the allied nations says:

"The league of nations is making a lovely beginning! The decision of the Supreme Council to give the German colonies to themselves is born of a spirit diametrically opposed to that proclaimed by President Wilson. It appears more and more as if the intention of the western imperialists to lead to Mr. Wilson the merely musical and decorative roles of the performance and to reserve to themselves the business and the power."

"We Germans would prefer an honest policy of stand and deliver to a policy of imperial aggrandizement adorned with ethical and oratorical phrases. But since America has not yet agreed to the pact we shall later see whether America can do anything except make speeches."

The official text of the passage in President Wilson's speech of Saturday, alluded to in the foregoing, as transmitted by the Paris Saturday night, reads as follows:

"It (the United States) would feel that it could not take part in guaranteeing the peace of the world unless it was guaranteed by the league of nations, which guarantees involved the continuous superintendence of the peace of the world by the associated nations of the world."

#### CITES MONROE FIAT AS LEAGUE MODEL

Lord Robert Cecil Favors Admission of Neutrals.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Lord Robert Cecil, the British authority on a league of nations, pointed out the Monroe Doctrine in an interview to-day regarding the interest of neutral countries, especially Latin America, in a league of nations. "Neutral countries cannot, of course, take part in deliberations directly concerning war problems," he said, "but as far as a league of nations is concerned, it is a matter of practical importance for submission to the representatives of the great Powers will be glad to consider it, although it must be recognized that the league is not a theoretical solution drawn upon paper."

"The Monroe Doctrine has given satisfaction to the American people, and it is further application as a model of operation. The league of nations could appoint the American nations themselves to administer the territories of their principles regarding territorial integrity so far as these principles affect American countries. In this manner, the United States and Latin American republics could act in conformity with their policy already established."

Lord Robert added that if European action were excluded in the American continent the occasion might arise when an American nation might damage unjustly European interests. To avoid this it would be advisable that a court of similar institution be formed by the United States and the European nations, and decide the sanctions applicable in each case.

#### SECOND WILSON TRIP SEEMS PROBABLE

Trend of Peace Conference Points to Return.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Much as President Wilson still hopes to avoid a second trip to Europe it begins to look as if the trend of the Peace Conference affairs would cause him to feel impelled to cross the Atlantic in the early spring.

Recent statements purporting to announce that the President had arranged to come back to Paris after going to Washington in February and even giving the date of his sailing on the *Georgic* have been contradicted by the fact that the President, while still hoping it will turn out that another trip to Europe is unnecessary, is waiting to see what the remaining fifteen days of his stay in France will bring forth before finally deciding on the course to be followed.

Gen. Smuts, who is opposing the mandatory system to the Ottoman Empire, Persia and Austria-Hungary, rejected the idea of giving the mandate to the American Government. He said that the American Government in 1894, during the settlement of the Congo question, when the United States combined with England to force Germany to accept the rule of a civilized Government and thus satisfy their desire.

Botha Makes Strong Protest. If American doctrine in the past is followed in the future the German colonies will fall to the United States, and the United States will be the dominant power in the world. This is the point of view shared and expressed by Premier Hughes and Gen. Smuts. The latter made a strong case against the mandatory system, at any rate as applied to German colonies and Africa, and many of the points made against it apply to similar problems in other parts of the world.

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#### GLASGOW STRIKERS THREATEN A RIOT

Thousands Parade Streets and Demand That Government Intervene.

#### ULTIMATUM IS GIVEN

Situation on Clyde Grows Worse; 70,000 Desert Shipyard Work.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The only amelioration in the strike situation has been a concession by the employers of a forty-eight hour week to all road and transport workers, which resulted from a conference held to-day. The Nottingham miners' strike has been settled by the concession of the principal demands of the miners.

On the Clyde, where more than 70,000 workers are out, the situation has grown worse, and there were stormy scenes at Glasgow as a sequel to the refusal of the strikers to return to work. Thousands of strikers after a mass meeting paraded the streets, and after an unsuccessful attempt to persuade the strikers to return to work, the strike was declared a deputation to the Lord Provost warning him that unless he secured an answer to their demands that the Government should intervene by Friday, unconstitutional methods might be adopted for enforcing their demands.

The strikers say that their object is to "remodel trades unionism" and to establish on a national basis the policy of "direct action," of which this strike is an example.

The leaders of the Glasgow strikers are said to be trying to link up the strike on the Clyde with the strikes in Belfast and London, notwithstanding the differences in the aims of all three of these movements.

The Belfast strike committee, which wield immense power, has taken upon itself, with the inventory of the strikers of the civil authorities, some of the attributes of an "industrial Soviet." The Belfast correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* reports that the committee, it is added, is perpetrating discouraging violence.

The coal miners of Fifeshire, Scotland, by a majority of 200 out of 15,000, voted to-day to return to work. The miners, who number 24,000, went on strike Tuesday in sympathy with the strike on the Clyde.

Belfast, Jan. 29.—There was much rioting in the dark streets here last night. Many plate glass windows in stores along the principal streets were smashed and some of their contents were stolen. There was considerable wanton stone throwing during the night, many windows being broken. The police were quickly charged with their clubs upon the rioters.

#### VILLA WITH FORCE NEARS CHIHUAHUA

Attack Feared on American Owned Mines—Fight Near.

EL PASO, TEXAS, Jan. 29.—Francisco Villa and 500 men were encamped thirty miles south of Chihuahua City to-day. The Villa army, which numbered 500 men, was reported to have been in the vicinity of the American owned mines in the Chihuahua district of western Chihuahua are abandoning their properties, fearing a Villa attack.

#### GERMAN WELCOMERS KILLED

Arrival of American Mission Causes Fighting in Marburg, Styria.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—German residents of Marburg, Styria, had a narrow escape from a massacre when the arrival of an American mission led to a fight in the streets of that town on Monday in honor of the arrival there of a ship of an American mission headed by Col. M. J. C. Smith.

According to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Vienna, the action of the Germans, aroused by the arrival of the American mission, was to attack the ship. When the order was not obeyed, the dispatch adds, he commanded his troops to fire, with the result that eight persons were killed and many injured.

LATVIA, Jan. 29.—Reports from Latvia state that quietness has been restored there on the arrival of an American "debarcation commission," which was under command of Col. M. J. C. Smith. The dispatch adds, he was killed and thirty injured. Maj. of the Jugo-Slav army is said to have returned there.

#### TWENTY AT KAISER'S DINNER

Several Leading Dutchmen Among the Guests.

By the Associated Press. AMSTERDAM, Jan. 28 (delayed).—A birthday dinner was given at the Castle last night in honor of William Hohenzollern, the ex-German Emperor. It was attended by about twenty persons, including the Emperor's family. The Emperor, who ordered the dinner, was in the company of the Emperor's family. The Emperor, who ordered the dinner, was in the company of the Emperor's family.

#### BRITISH MONEY SHIFT URGED

Holden Wants Reorganization Along American Plan.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. LONDON, Jan. 29.—Sir Edward Holden, one of the most important financiers in Great Britain, publicly urged to-day the reorganization of the Bank of England. He said that the bank should be authorized to issue notes not only on gold securities but also on commercial bills of exchange, thus following the plan of the present American currency law.

#### 300,000 U.S. Men to Stay in France

Americans Now in the Army Will Remain in France, According to a Statement Made by a Prominent Member of the American Colony in Paris and Quoted by the *Intermarche*.

The majority will remain in France, according to the statement. The majority will remain in France, according to the statement. The majority will remain in France, according to the statement. The majority will remain in France, according to the statement. The majority will remain in France, according to the statement.

#### LENT MAY POSTPONE LOAN TILL APRIL 21

No Attempt Made Yet to Fix Terms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Because the Lenten season this year does not end until April 29 the Treasury is considering postponing the issue of the new loan until after the end of the Lenten season. No attempt has been made as yet by Secretary Glass or his advisers to settle on the interest rate or other terms of the loan. It was stated officially to-day, however, that the terms of the loan will be decided by the principle of maintaining the market price of preceding issues, of official declared.

Bankers are urging the Treasury to make the interest rate on the new loan 4 1/2 or 5 per cent, but officials are inclined to keep it lower if possible. They are strongly on the patriotic impulse to keep the loan "home" and "British the job." These phrases probably will be adopted as campaign slogans.

#### 15 BILLION CUT OFF WAR APPROPRIATION

House Votes Repeal of Money Provision Made for Military and Naval Use.

Special Dispatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House took advantage to-day of the first session of the new Congress to repeal the \$15,000,000,000 in appropriations for the military and naval use. The bill carried appropriations to meet urgent deficiencies of \$295,000,000, which \$6,472,000 was for the military establishment and \$250,000,000 for the navy.

The savings represented in the repeal features of the measure represent largely cancellation and adjudication of war contracts, largely for the military establishment, and the termination of existing contracts alone had amounted to \$2,613,000,000 at the time Secretary Baker appeared before the committee.

Of the \$15,000,000,000 in appropriations for the military establishment, \$6,444,755,077 represented the termination of existing contracts and the return of unexpended appropriations total \$5,190,629,294. In the case of the Navy Department \$34,351,866 represents the cash appropriations returned. The total appropriations reported total \$31,000,000,000.

While an important, if not the most important effect of the return to a peacetime basis at this time is held to be the smooth resumption of peace industries, Secretary Baker's testimony when given in connection with the repeal of the War Industries Board was that he did not intend to consult the War Industries Board as to whether or not the termination of the war contracts of the country.

"When we are proposing to cancel these contracts," the Secretary testified, "we send all contracts to the War Industries Board as a means of notifying them that we are going to cancel the contract, and that that will relieve raw materials to the extent in which the War Industries Board has an opportunity to release the raw material which would be released from that contract for civilian consumption."

#### War Board Not Consulted.

"In point of fact," said Chairman Wheeler, "do you ask the War Industries Board to advise whether or not the conditions are such as to make it desirable to cancel them?"

After several attempts by various members of the committee to obtain a direct answer to the question whether the War Industries Board was consulted as to what industries would most benefit while the cancellation of the war contracts of peace production, the Secretary finally had said:

"There are a number which have been cancelled without asking their judgment about it, a very large number. Where manufacturers come in and say, 'We are ready to go into other pursuits,' we have felt there is any necessity for such action."

#### YPPES TO BE A MONUMENT

Ruins to Be Preserved by Belgian Government.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The decision of the Belgian Government to maintain Ypres, the scene of several battles between the British and the Germans, in its present condition as a permanent memorial is endorsed by the British press and public opinion.

"Ypres will be a memorial," says the *Westminster Gazette*, "in which future generations may learn the meaning of the sacrifice of the fallen. The ruins of the city will be a monument to the heroism of the British and the Germans, and the ruins of the city will be a monument to the heroism of the British and the Germans."

#### PROPAGANDA IN PRISONS.

Men Released From German Camp Have "Red" Pamphlets.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—A large number of Bolshevik propaganda pamphlets, the *Paris Herald* has been found in possession of Greek officers and soldiers returning from internment in the prison camp at Goerlitz, Germany.

#### Wilhelmshaven Doctors Strike.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The doctors of the German port of Wilhelmshaven, which is in control of the Spartacists, have gone on a strike, according to a Zurich dispatch to the *Matin*.

#### BRITISH RHINE ARMY LESS THAN VANKES'

It Will Also Not Be Equal Numerically to the French Forces.

#### NAVY'S PART CONSIDERED

Germany's Organized Troops Said to Number Between 300,000 and 500,000.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The British contribution to the allied armies of occupation in Germany, says the *Times* in an editorial to-day, will be less numerically than that of either France or the United States, consideration having been given to the material part played in the war by the British navy and to British responsibilities in other parts of the world.

"What we have been asked to do," the paper says, "will not involve the prolonged retention in the army of more than one man in four of those serving at the beginning of November. Eminent military authorities are of opinion that the British army will be required for garrison duty, coast defence and the maintenance of internal order."

"In Palestine, Mesopotamia and Turkey we have serious commitments and there are garrisons to be maintained at Gibraltar and Malta and in the Crown colonies. In India the army will remain at something like its strength before the war. In the circumstances the British army cannot be expected to be as large as it was at the beginning of the war."

#### Regulations for Army.

The regulations governing the armies of occupation are dealt with in an official statement issued to-night by Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War. The statement says:

"The British military commanders are of the opinion that 300,000 men are sufficient for this transition period. All the rest will be demobilized as fast as possible. The new armies will begin forming February 1 and will be composed, in the first instance, of those who have enlisted since January 1, 1918, and who do not exceed 27 years of age. Volunteers will be accepted for one year's service from among men otherwise entitled to release, while sixty-nine battalions of young soldiers now on home service will be immediately sent to help guard the Rhine bridgeheads and release the older men."

The men of the new armies will be paid bonuses ranging from 13 1/2 a week for privates to \$10.00 for sergeants in addition to the ordinary army pay. Leave will be granted on as generous a scale as possible.

#### Plans for Occupation.

"The occupation armies will be the home army, the army of the Rhine, the army of the middle east, a detachment of the far north and a detachment of the crown colonies and India."

"These arrangements seem to be the best feasible for the year 1918. During the year 1919 the army will be reduced to 100,000 men, and the old British regular army will be provided on a voluntary basis overseas garrisons and foreign stations."

In connection with the foregoing the Ministry of War announces that no further application for release of individual officers or men on furlough or special grounds can be considered.

#### German Army Decreasing.

By the Associated Press.

CORBIE, Jan. 29.—According to estimates made by intelligence officers of the American Third Army, based upon reports from the German army, the organized German army now located in various depots numbered from 300,000 to 500,000 men. The reports indicate that these soldiers are of such morale that they hardly will be available for operations of any extent. The number of men in the army, reports reaching Corbier suggest, is decreasing rapidly.

The new volunteer army numbers between 100,000 and 200,000 men of doubtful morale, as they have not yet been organized fully nor tested fairly. The volunteers are being organized for the purpose of stopping Polish and Bolshevik invasions of German territory has 40,000 men in the region of Frankfurt. No other German volunteer battalions also are reported moving eastward.

#### Consists of Two Classes.

The organized German army consists of the classes of 1898 and 1899, less some discharged because they live in occupied territory, less large numbers of deserters and non-commissioned officers of this army are men who intend to remain permanently in the service. Evidence is said to be conclusive that the troops now in the depots have assumed the attitude of drawing their pay and doing as little as possible until they are discharged.

#### LUEDENDORFF ADOPTS ALIAS.

German War Chief in Seclusion, Fearing Demonstrations.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Gen. Ludendorff, former Chief Quartermaster General of the German army, has returned to Berlin and is living in a small villa in the Grunewald district under the name of General von Helldorf. A report from Berlin on January 21 said that Gen. Ludendorff was then in Pomerania.

#### 60 KILLED DAILY IN POTSDAM RIOTS

Dutchman Reports Strikes Are Continuous There.

Special Wireless Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. THE HAGUE, Jan. 29.—A Dutchman who has just returned from Potsdam, where he has been for three weeks, says that the strikes are the order of the day there.

Workers are constantly in the streets, the result being quarrels. This leads to fighting between the Spartacists and the Government men. This Dutchman estimates that about 60 men are killed daily on both sides. The water supply has been cut off and there is no light and the tramways are not running.

The Castle of "Sans Souci," Frederick the Great's residence, has been taken over by the Spartacist seamen. They have been storming several times by the German Government. Most of the strikers get a living from plundering, so most of the windows are boarded up. A demand has been made that the German Government summon a State conference of the Soldiers' Council, it being stated that the councils have the support of twelve army corps. If the Dutchman estimates the demand, the conference will be summoned without Government sanction in Hamburg or elsewhere.

#### PEACE INVITATION BRINGS JOY TO REDS

"Universal Surrender" Seen by Petrograd in Conference Call.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved. HAMBURG, Jan. 29.—Three days after the Allies had wireless their plans to Russia for a conference at Petrograd, the news spread through Petrograd. It was published in issue got out by the *Red Gazette* under the title "Universal Surrender." The news was not published and all that appeared was a brief telephone message from Premier Lenin's office to the effect that the Petrograd Communists, as follows:

"Our triumph is complete. President Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau ask peace, propose an armistice and invite us to the conference. Come to Moscow."

There are indications that the Central Moscow Soviet will develop a new policy to negotiate with the Entente the question of peace, but only on the condition that the other Russian Governments, such as the *White Russia*, be rebuffed, which the Bolsheviks consider merely provisional administrations established by the military authorities of the Entente, are not allowed to take part.

It is also expected that the Bolshevik government will demand the removal of Russian troops from the Archangel front and Siberia.

#### U. S. MEN WRONGLY ACCUSED.

Automobile Theft Was Committed by Frenchmen Instead.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—At least one of the crimes attributed by the French papers to the American soldiers in the city has turned out not to be either American turning out or execution.

The men who stole the automobile of an automobile attributed by the *Intermarche* to two Americans who were said to be making a specialty of this kind of crime.

The men who stole the automobile have been arrested. There were three of them and one proved to be a deserter from the American army, and the others French civilian accomplices.

#### WAR REVENUE BILL READY.

Confers Final Work—To Be in House Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Confers on the war revenue bill have virtually completed their work. Senator Simmons of the Senate managers announced to-night. A